

roof, or out in the open air of the roof garden, which covers the entire building. All rooms are heated and ventilated by the plenum forced air system; on hot, dry days, moist, water-cooled air is forced throughout the building by the same system. The silent light annunciator call system connects all rooms and porches with the nurses' chartrooms, with control pilots in the office and

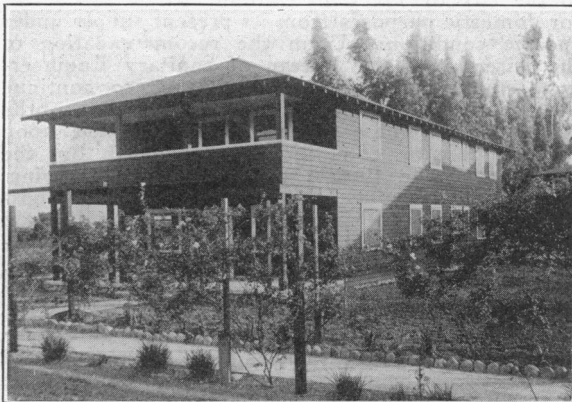


Pomona Valley Hospital.

superintendent's room. Speaking tubes connect all floors with the business office.

The building is surrounded by some two acres of ground, which has been beautified into a fine park, many of the trees bearing fruits for the patients' use.

There are over one thousand rose bushes, besides



Pomona Valley Hospital—Nurses' Home.

flowers and shrubs of all varieties in the gardens. An inclined plane permits patients to reach the grounds easily in wheeled chairs.

The Training School for Nurses enrolls from fifteen to twenty nurses. The new home for these nurses, erected through the generosity of Miss Martha N. Hathaway of Claremont, was opened for occupancy April 25th. The cost was five thousand dollars, and it provides commodious quarters for twenty nurses. It contains, in addition to a large living room, a recreation room, in which has been placed a good sized library, donated by the Pomona Medical Society. The meetings of the Medical Society are held in this room each month, and the nurses are regular attendants at all scientific programs.

The hospital was erected in the Spring of 1914 and opened for service August 26, 1914. During the year 1917 there were admitted 810 patients. There were 550 operations performed and 85 babies were born there during the year.

The Hospital maintains no regular staff, but is

open to the patients of any licensed practitioner of California. The officers of the corporation are: Dr. E. E. Kelly, President; Chas. P. Curran, Vice-President; Dr. J. K. Swindt, Secretary; F. E. Graham, Treasurer; N. G. Moulder, Business Manager; and Miss Edith Patten, R. N., Superintendent.

There is no endowment of this Hospital and no desire on the part of the stockholders to reap dividends on the business. Rates are adjusted to meet expenses necessary to provide the best of service and the greatest amount of comfort for the patients. The average cost per day per patient for 1917 was four dollars. The charitable work of the institution is carried on under the direction of the Women's Auxiliary, whose funds, raised by their own efforts, are utilized to pay the expenses of needy cases at semi-private rates, so that no discrimination is ever made in the care and treatment of any patrons of the hospital, a unique and most gratifying solution of a vexatious problem. Auxiliary cases are treated without fee by any physician they may elect through an agreement made with the local Medical Society.

## Department of Pharmacy and Chemistry

Edited by FELIX LENGFELD, Ph. D.

In its propaganda for reform, the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the A. M. A. considers some old favorites.

BROMIDIA is classed as distinctly dangerous on account of its chloral contents and because the impression has been given that the chloral has, in some way, lost its bad qualities.

TONGALINE is a hodge-podge of drugs thrown together without therapeutic rhyme or reason, and NEUROSINE is almost as bad.

The makers of PEACOCK'S BROMIDES claim superiority for their preparation because the bromides are free from chlorides. Even if this be true, there is no great advantage as the commercial bromides contain not much over 1% of chlorides, so that even if 100 grains were given in a day the patient would get about as much chloride as in a tablespoonful of milk.

TYREE'S POWDER once claimed to be a mixture of alum, boric acid, phenol and aromatics. Later analysis showed it to be a mixture of zinc sulphate, boric acid and aromatics and this is the formula now given on its label. PULVIS ASEPTINOL COMP. makes about the same claims as TYREE'S POWDER with an addition of a small amount of Hydrastis. Preparations of this kind really fill no place in medicine. Any physician can write a better prescription and save his patient money. In addition the makers of many of these preparations ask the physician to see that they are dispensed in original containers. This gives the patient a chance to see just what he is getting and to prescribe for his friends.

ASPIRIN is a good example of the way in which physicians popularized a proprietary article. Aspirin was first exploited at a time when a vigorous popular campaign was being waged against Acetanilide, Phenacetine, etc. The physician was kept supplied with reports from foreign clinics showing that Aspirin had many good qualities and no bad ones. Aspirin was freely prescribed and, in addition, many physicians told their patients to take Aspirin tablets or capsules. Of course, every patient thus advised began to prescribe Aspirin for his friends and soon Aspirin became the popular family remedy used by everyone from baby to grandma, for everything from baldness to ingrowing toe nails. It is but justice to the patentees to state that they were not to blame for this. They confined their propaganda to the physician and the medical journal. The fault lay with the medical profession. It was soon found,

however, that notwithstanding foreign clinical reports, acetyl salicylic acid is not entirely unlike acetanilide, but like it, has a kick, so while very useful in proper cases, its indiscriminate use is dangerous. Many physicians, therefore, tried to discourage its general use but their efforts were misunderstood and too late. Nothing short of drastic legislation will curb the evil. It is only within the last two or three years that there has been any direct advertising of Aspirin to the general public. The patent expired last year and the patentees have tried to make the monopoly perpetual by seeking to convince the public that Bayer Aspirin is better than other Acetyl Salicylic Acid. Tests recently made in the laboratories of the American Medical Association show that practically all standard makes of Acetyl Salicylic Acid are equal, if not superior, to the Bayer Aspirin and that there is no reason why this should be used in preference to any other.

ARSPHENAMINE is an excellent example of the prejudice that exists against American made articles. There is no reason why this cannot be made in this country and there is no reason to suppose that the American made Salvarsan, Arseno-Benzole, etc., is in any way inferior to the German Salvarsan. However, reports continue to come in of the toxic effects of the American made article. This is perhaps due to the fact that toxicity when the German Salvarsan is used, was ascribed to idiosyncrasy or faulty technique and when an American article is used it is ascribed to toxicity of the article itself. There is no doubt that toxicity was observed frequently when the German Salvarsan was used and there is no reason to suppose that it is more frequent with the American article than it was with the German. Certainly any physician is thoroughly justified in using any one of the Salvarsans that has been approved by the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry.

The Council rejected for admission to the list of new and unofficial remedies MEDIOL SUPPOSITORIES and GUAIODINE, neither of which seems to have reached California as yet.

MEDIOL SUPPOSITORIES were rejected because they seem to be an imitation of Anusol Suppositories and as Anusol Suppositories have not been admitted to the list there seemed no reason for admitting an imitation.

GUAIODINE claims to contain colloidal iodine. It is found to be merely an iodated oil and there seems no reason to attribute to it the antiseptic properties claimed.

All licenses issued under the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act expire June 30th and should be renewed before July 1st. Blanks will be sent to all licensees and these must be filled out and sworn to either before a Notary or at the Custom House. The fee and blank should then be sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue. Last year one month's grace was allowed so as to impose no hardship upon physicians, etc., away on vacations. There is no assurance that this will be done this year as it is entirely optional with the Commissioner. Medical officers of the Army or Navy require a license if they use or prescribe narcotics in private practice.

## State Board of Health

### MAY MEETING.

The State Board of Health met in Sacramento on May 4, 1918, the following members being present: Dr. George E. Ebright, president; Dr. F. F. Gundrum, vice-president; Dr. Edward F. Glaser, Dr. Adelaide Brown, and Dr. W. H. Kellogg, secretary.

Acting upon the statement of the Health Officer at San Francisco, Dr. W. H. Hassler, that \$5000 has been appropriated for the maintenance of an

additional ward in the San Francisco Hospital, such ward to be devoted to the care of the tuberculous, and because of the resolution of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors providing for the appointment of a committee to select a site for an out-of-town sanatorium, to be erected at a cost of \$50,000, the tuberculosis subsidy, which was withdrawn from the San Francisco Tuberculosis Hospital March 2nd, was temporarily restored until July 1st. At that time the Board will again consider the continuance of this subsidy, such action to be based upon further activities of the San Francisco authorities toward the provision of a sufficient number of beds devoted to the care of the tuberculous and the establishment of an out-of-town sanatorium.

The secretary was delegated as a representative of the State Board of Health to attend the Sixteenth Annual Conference of State and Territorial Health Officials to be held in Washington, D. C., on June 3rd and 4th.

Upon the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, permit was granted to the town of Livermore to continue to dispose of its sewage upon certain lands in the vicinity of the town. A temporary permit was also granted to the city of Lodi to continue to use the existing sewer system and septic tank, discharging effluent into the irrigation ditch of the Woodbridge Canal Company under certain definite conditions. A permit was granted to San Diego County to continue to discharge sewage from the County Tuberculosis Hospital by treatment in Imhoff tank with final disposal by irrigation on a portion of the county farm adjoining.

Upon the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, permit was granted to the city of Tracy to continue to furnish water for domestic purposes from its present supply under specific conditions. Upon the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, temporary permits were granted to continue the use of sewer wells for a period of six months in Manteca. These permits were granted upon certain definite conditions as specified by the Director of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. Temporary permits to operate swimming pools were granted to George A. Cheney, Coronado Tent City; Edward Weit, Wasco, Cal.; J. D. Kenney, Los Angeles; Leota I. Zapp, Fresno; C. W. Gibson, Middletown; J. H. McDougall Company, Salinas, and the city of Tulare.

A permit to operate a cold storage warehouse was granted to the Peoples Ice Corporation of Fresno, upon the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Foods and Drugs.

Certificates as registered nurses were granted to three candidates upon the recommendation of the Director of the Bureau of Registration of Nurses. These certificates were granted under the reciprocity provisions of the act.

The report of the Food and Drug Inspection Committee was approved, following which a number of alleged violations of the Food and Drug Act were brought before the Board for hearing.

W. H. KELLOGG, M. D., Secretary.

### BUREAU OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following letter is being sent to the Commanding Surgeons of Army and Navy stations in the State:

The Bureau of Venereal Diseases of the State Board of Health was organized for the express purpose of combating venereal diseases in both the soldiers and sailors and the civil population. Its work is done in direct co-operation with the War and Navy departments and the Surgeon General's office. For this reason it desires to call your attention to what it is doing and what it is offering.